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The "porcine high fever syndrome (PHFS)" causing severe losses in China has been associated with several agents such as PCV-2, PRRS, APP and streptococcus. The aim of this study was to analyze the importance of CSFV in pigs in PHFS cases in China. Samples originating from 8 farms (733 Sera and 47 tissue samples) were analyzed for presence of CSFV by virus isolation on PK15 cells and by TaqMan RT-PCR. Sera and tissue samples were collected from large pig farms in Guangdong province, China between 2007 and 2009. Samples were obtained either caused by a suspicion of PHFS or for surveillance. As vaccination is compulsory in China, more than 95% of all pigs have antibodies and serosurveillance cannot be used. Therefore, the method for detection of CSFV in China was an IDEXX antigen ELISA analyzing full blood; based on this kit the majority of the farms were diagnosed with CSFV. Further CSFV analysis was performed in Denmark and CSFV was confirmed in samples from one herd only indicating a very low specificity of the previously used IDEXX antigen kit. The herd that was found CSFV positive did not use prophylactic vaccination against CSFV. In spite of the many similarities in the clinical picture of CSFV and PHFS the impact or importance of CSFV in the syndrome seem to be low.

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